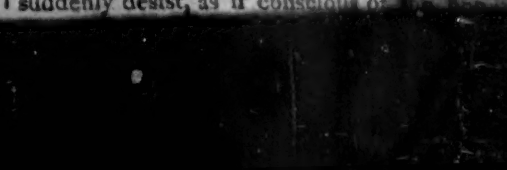


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ness of the attempt. Fortunately the weather had become very calm, and we knew that there was no chance of the sinking which continued on, and while the plank that supported him kept together. We watched him till it grew dark, and then set about providing ourselves with a place of shelter for the night; during the whole of which, Mrs. Monti, in her indescribable anguish, forgot all that had passed, and even where she was, and talked, laughed, and wept, alternately.

I spent the greater part of the night in strolling along the shores of the island, which I could do with pleasure and safety, for the moon and the stars successively yielded light enough to direct my steps. Neither did captain Burder nor his crew seem inclined to take any repose. When I happened to pass the spot where they were, I always heard them disputing about the way in which they should manage to leave the rock, and it appeared from their conversation, that the wreck of the ship had been much more complete and sudden than they had anticipated or intended. I also gathered from some accidental hints, that they did not regret that Mr. Monti was now out of the way—his avowed knowledge of their plans having excited a good deal of alarm and anxiety among them.

At day-break, no vestige of the raft or its unfortunate navigator was discoverable, and I forgot my own desolate prospects in thinking of the fate of Mr. Monti, and trying to believe that he might still be in life, although conclusions to the contrary were forced upon my mind, by a consideration of the dangers that surrounded him, and of the limited means he had of contending successfully against them. Immediately after sunrise, the crew hauled up the damaged boat, and began to repair her with some fragments of the schooner, which had that morning floated ashore. They soon rendered her in a manner seaworthy, and I found that the mate and crew intended setting out in search of relief, while captain Burder, and Mrs. Monti, and her maid, and I, were to remain till they returned. Accordingly, in the afternoon, they put off, taking Sambo with them, on the ground that they would require him to assist at the oars. It appeared to me rather strange that captain Burder should not accompany his crew, and direct the expedition, though he said he remained behind to show the two females that neither he nor his men had any intention of abandoning them. I pretended to be satisfied with this explanation, but nevertheless determined to watch his motions. Mrs. Monti and her maid had taken up their abode in a shallow rocky recess, which sheltered them in some measure from the weather, and I had conveyed thither the best provisions I could select from the quantity washed ashore, but did not intrude myself upon them, for I perceived that my presence was painful to the former, by recalling the image of her husband.

Having chosen a place of repose, in the vicinity of the wreck, I retired soon after sunset, and endeavored to sleep; but notwithstanding the fatigues of the preceding night, I continued awake so long that I resolved to walk abroad and solicit the tranquillizing effects of the fresh air. As I emerged beyond the protecting rock, behind which I had formed my couch, I saw Captain Burder stealing along on tip-toe. Fortunately he did not observe me, and I immediately shrunk back into the shade, that I might watch his steps unobserved by him. He proceeded cautiously towards the wreck, and having looked round a moment, entered it. I heard Mrs. Monti suddenly utter an exclamation of surprise, and say, "Pray sir, why do you intrude yourself here?" "I come to enquire how you are," replied Captain Burder, "and to ask if I can be of any service to you?" "None, none," answered she, "this is an extraordinary time for such a visit. I beg you will leave me." "Are you not afraid to remain here alone?" said captain Burder. "I have my attendant, sir," said Mrs. Monti, languently. "No, no," cried the former, "you know well enough you have sent across the island for water, and I have taken advantage of her absence to have a little conversation with you—You are a beautiful creature, and with you—You are," exclaimed she, in a tone of alarm, "do you really dare?—Begone!—Touch me not!" I heard a shriek, I rushed into the recess, and seized the insolent villain by the collar of his coat, dragged him backwards a considerable way, and then dashed him twice upon the rocks, with all the force I was master of. He could not rise, but lay groaning with pain, and vainly attempting to speak.

I now hastened to Mrs. Monti, whose agitation I endeavored to relieve and compose, by assurance of unremitting protection, and by the hope of our soon being able to leave the island. When her attendant returned, I left them together, after promising to keep watch in front of the recess, and prevent the future intrusion of Captain Burder, who continued for some time on the spot where I had left him, and then got upon his feet, and retired out of sight.

I armed myself with a piece of a broken oar, which I found among the cliffs, and began to walk backwards and forwards in front of the recess. My situation was now such a perplexing one, that I felt more anxious and uneasy than ever. I feared lest Captain Burder should attack me unawares, or gain access to Mrs. Monti if I relaxed my vigilance one moment, and sleep was therefore my constant enemy. I paced along the rocks like a sentinel, starting at every sound, and ardently wishing for dawn, although I knew that there was no chance of its bringing me any relief. I did not dare to sit down, lest I should slumber. I counted the waves as they burst along the shore, and watched the stars successively rising and setting on opposite sides of the horizon: at one time fancying I saw my enemy lurking in some neighboring cavity, and at another trying to discover the white sail of an approaching vessel. Mrs. Monti's servant occasionally appeared at the entrance of their wild abode and look around, as if to ascertain that I still kept watch, and then quietly return within. Shortly after midnight, while taking my round along the cliffs, I met Capt. Burder. We both started back, and surveyed each other for a little time without speaking. "Do not suppose," said he at length, "that the attack you made upon me this evening, shall remain unresented or unpunished. You have behaved most villainously—you took advantage of me, like an assassin, when I was off my guard." "And shall not hesitate to do so again," returned I, "if I chance find you insulting Mrs. Monti." "You talk boldly," cried he, "are you aware that you cannot leave this island unless I choose?" "No, I am not." "Then learn that it is so," exclaimed he stamping his foot. "My crew have gone to secure a small vessel, and when they return we shall depart in it, taking the females with us and leaving you here. In the mean time, be thankful that your life has not been the forfeit of this evening's temerity." "Your crew," said I, "will not be so merciful as to abandon me, even although you order them to do so. I ask nothing from you—only keep at a distance from the recess. I advise this for your own sake." "This language won't last long," cried he, quivering with rage; "why don't you pitch upon the cliffs this moment?—But you, you shall die a slower death." He hurried furiously away, but once or twice stopped short, as if half-determined to return and attack me. However, he restrained his passion, and soon disappeared among the rocks.

A miserable fate, which he had no visible means of avoiding, seemed now to impend

over Mrs. Monti and me. I leaned against a precipice near the place of refuge and gave way to the most melancholy anticipations, which absorbed me so completely, that I did not discover that it was day till the sun had got completely above the horizon. Then on changing my position, and looking towards the sea, I observed a sloop at anchor, about half a mile from the shore, and a boat full of men approaching.

I did not for a moment doubt that they were Capt. Burder's crew, and that the vessel belonged to them; and I hastened towards the landing place, that I might solicit their interference in behalf of Mrs. Monti and myself, before their commander could have an opportunity of steeling their hearts against us. The boat, which had now touched the shore, was concealed from my view by a projecting rock. A man who stood on the top of it called me by name. I looked up, and started back, and then rushed into his arms. It was Mr. Monti himself. My dear friend," cried I, "Heaven, I see I have found you! I have been looking for you from this point of protection which I lately feared on the point of being withdrawn from us. Eternally blessed be the hour of your return!" "I have indeed, had a wonderful preservation," returned he, "and you shall soon hear all—but how is my Harriet?" "Safe and well as yet," replied I; "you are just arrived in time."

As we hastened towards the recess, I related briefly all that had happened since the preceding morning, to which he listened with intense and shuddering anxiety, and seemed indescribably relieved when I had finished the recital. On reaching Mrs. Monti's abode, I retired, lest my presence should impose any restraint upon the feelings of the happy couple. In a little time my friend came forward, with his wife leaning on his arm. Their countenances were as radiant as the smooth expanse of the ocean before us, which received the full influence of a dazzling sun upon its glassy bosom. "Yonder sloop," said the delighted husband, "that rides so beautifully at anchor, will convey us hence this evening. How graceful she looks! Her sails absolutely appear to be flying with life." "Yes," returned Mrs. Monti, "I believe the enchanted galleon, which Fairy legends tell us conveyed Cherry and Fair Star from the island of Cyprus, did not appear a more divine object to their eyes than this does to mine." "But," said Mr. Monti, "I must now give you the particulars of my preservation. I drifted about the ocean nearly three hours and then came within sight of the sloop, which lay too soon as she observed me. The captain sent out his boat to pick me up. I immediately told my story, and entreated him to steer for this island, which he readily consented to do, for he is one of the Bahama wreckers, who make it their business to cruise about in search of distressed vessels. We would have arrived here much sooner but the wind was ahead, and we lay at anchor all night, the intricacy of the navigation around this island rendering it dangerous to continue sailing after sunset. My preserver shall not go unrewarded, and I shall be more able to do him justice in this respect as Harriet informs me that her maid by your direction secured most of her money and valuables about her person before she left the schooner."

Mr. Monti had informed the master of the sloop, that he believed Captain Burder had cast away the schooner for her insurance, and the former proceeded to the place where she was wrecked, and succeeded in fishing up some bales and packages, which, on being opened, were found to contain nothing but sand and rubbish. This discovery offered satisfactory proof of Captain Burder's guilt, but still we were at a loss how to act, knowing that we could not legally take him into custody. However, in the course of the day the whole crew returned in the boat, having exhausted their stock of provisions, and failed to meet with any vessel, or inhabited island. Manks, the master of the sloop, now proposed to take them on board his vessel, and carry them into port; and they all consented to accompany him, except Captain Burder and his mate both of whom probably suspected that Mr. Monti intended giving information against them. But seeing no other means of leaving the island, they at length accepted Manks's offer, and all embarked on board the sloop about noon, and shortly set sail.

We arrived safely at Nassau, New Providence, in a few days. Captain Burder and his mate were immediately apprehended on our evidence, and committed for trial. However, they both managed to escape from prison, and having stolen a boat, put to sea; and it was supposed either reached the coast of Cuba, or were picked up by some Spanish pirate, as no one saw or heard any thing of them while we remained upon the island. All cause of detention being thus removed, Mr. and Mrs. Monti and I embarked for St. Thomas, our place of destination, and reached it after a most agreeable and prosperous voyage.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers received at New-York.

Mr. Fauntleroy was executed, pursuant to his sentence, on the 30th of November. He met his fate with firmness and composure. Mr. F. was in the 41st year of his age; of middle stature, rather inclined to stoutness. His complexion was pale, and his hair grey—being short sighted, he constantly wore glasses. By all accounts, he was tranquil and resigned. It is said that it required sixteen thousand pounds annually to pay the interest on the amount of his forgeries. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the undertaker employed by the family of the unfortunate gentleman, arrived at Newgate to demand the body of Mr. Fauntleroy of the Governor. It was immediately delivered over in the shell in which it had been placed when removed from the scaffold. It was dressed, and the features appeared not to have undergone the least change. It was deposited in a leaden coffin, and then in a superb case. The funeral was expected to be very private. Mr. F.'s life was insured by the Amicable Life Insurance Office for five thousand pounds. He appears to have possessed the esteem and confidence of all who became acquainted with him. He was in many instances appointed trustee and executor, and acted in the latter capacity to the late Mr. West, president of the Royal Academy. He observed to a friend, as a singular circumstance, that Mr. Conant, who committed him, and but a short time before his commitment, he spent an evening in the company of the judge who pronounced the awful sentence of the law upon him.

LONDON, Dec. 2. Mrs. Fauntleroy.—It was we are assured from the best authority, intended to conceal the fact of the execution of the husband of this unfortunate lady until to-day; and ever since the final determination of his fate, she has been led to believe that this was the day appointed for his death. Yesterday morning, however, the fact was communicated to her, in the way which her friends considered most judicious. We are given to understand that the communication was made by letter, from a gentleman who has all along taken a deep interest in the fate of her unfortunate husband, as well as in that of Mrs. Fauntleroy and her son. This was done about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. This letter was also accompanied by one from her son, Mrs. Fauntleroy's sufferings are the most poignant she is confined to her room, and signs none

but her nearest friends. As soon as the fact was made known to her, the shutters of her apartments were closed. Yesterday morning, Mr. Baker went to Newgate, and having obtained possession of the ring which had gone unfortunate gentleman wore at his death, he delivered it to Mrs. Harris, the wife of the principal turnkey, pursuant to the dying request of Mr. Fauntleroy, accompanied to that person, for her unremitting attention to his wants and comforts during the time he had been under her care. A short time before Mr. Fauntleroy left his apartment to proceed to the condemned cell, he presented a valuable portable writing desk and apparatus to Mr. Harris, who received his cordial acknowledgments for his humane attention towards him.

Intelligence from Turkey states that at length tidings had been received of the fate of the Captain Pacha. He was in the Dardanelles, sick, disgraced, and had received orders not to show himself in Constantinople. He has been superseded in command by Ibrahim Pacha.

Accounts from Bagdad state that the city of Schiras has been entirely destroyed by an earthquake.—The Schah of Persia has left Teheran for Sulanea, to attend the marriage of his grand daughter, the daughter of Abbas Mirza, with Prince Kermanshah; from there he will organize his army, and attack the Pacha of Bagdad. The Charge des Affaires of Russia, at Persia, is to be relieved by an ambassador.—Persia has in its employ a number of French officers to discipline her troops. The Chevalier Heredia, brother of the ex-minister, Count Orléans, has been appointed Spanish minister to the United States.

Baron de Eroles has been declared insane by the physicians to the king of France. The manner of administering justice in Spain, may be gathered from the following fact: A young man was tried at Barcelona, for having been found in a mob which was preventing a Monk from preaching the doctrine of renunciation and murder. The court decided that there were no proofs of his guilt, but sufficient of presumptive testimony to condemn him to the galleys for life.

The Algerines were cruising outside of the Straits, capturing Portuguese vessels. Several Privateer vessels were cruising at the mouth of the Gut, capturing Spanish vessels.

Hydrophobia.—The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 8th May, 1817, contains the following article:—There is at length an efficacious remedy against the most terrible of all maladies, madness. This remedy consists of hydrochloric (liquid oxygenated muriatic acid) used internally as well as externally; the wounds caused by the bite of mad animals are to be washed with it. This substance will destroy the hydrophobia poison, even when used several days after the fatal bite. Numerous cures, incontestable and authentic, which have been effected by this extremely simple method, in the great hospitals of Lombardy, leave no doubt as to the power of this specific.

The sale of his Royal Highness the Duke of York's fine estate at Oatlands, is effected. Mr. Hughes Ball has become the purchaser. This fine property, it is said, has sold for the sum of £150,000, and about £30,000 valuation of the timber.

According to Ashlinhead, the following ordinance for punishing seamen was issued by Richard Cœur de Lion:—"If any man be taken with theft or pickpocket, and thereof convicted, he shall have his head pulled, and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon that the feathers of some pillow or cushion shaken aloft, that he may be thereby kept in the air, and at the next arrival of the ships to any land, be put forth of the company to seek his adventures, without all hope of return to his fellows."

Foretelling.—The overthrow of some persons' fortunes, and the sudden rise of others, are worthy subjects of reflection; consequently, says a French observer, I never give alms to a beggar, without saying to him, "Friend, think of me, if you happen to become a minister, a director, or a deputy."

We are informed, that Mr. Thomas Knight, of Alton, Hants, has in his possession an original document, under the sign manual of King Charles the First, the purport of which is, to ask the loan of £20 towards raising, by voluntary means, £100,000, for the defence of the nation, then threatened to be invaded by the Scottish nation. The document has been retained ever since, and is in a most perfect state of preservation.

Baron Pain, formerly private secretary to Napoleon, and also Count Serus, formerly chamberlain, have published histories of the Grand Army, and Life of Napoleon, which excite considerable attention.

The ceremonies and honors paid to La Fayette in this country, are carefully reprinted in the French Journals of the liberal party.

Count Romanoff has sent out travellers from the eastern coast of Asia, to cross thence to America.

Numerous Family.—According to an authority quoted by Browne Willis, "Dame Heaster Temple, wife of Sir Thomas Temple, Lord of the Manor of Stow, lived to see above 700 of her own descendants among whom were no fewer than nine daughters, all married to gentlemen of good fortunes and families. She was born at Latimers, in 1566, and died in 1656."

Pine sand has been observed 300 miles from the coast of Africa, after having been carried that distance by the wind.

Two snow white rats, of the common size, have been presented to the Alexandria Museum. Their eyes are said to be uncommonly large, of a deep red color, and sparkling like brilliant beads. Their feet are as delicately covered as the hands of an infant, and their action is whimsical as that of a monkey.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 4th of December, says that the four last New-York packets, the Wm. Thompson, John Wells, Florida, and Leeds, have made the passage from New-York to Liverpool in 21 days. The fifth, the Corinthian, made it in 22; but easterly winds prevailed during the greater part of the voyage.

Why Wives can make no Wills. Men dying make their wills; why cannot wives? Because wives have their wills during their lives. R. HUGMAN, 1828.

Arrived at Beaufort, N. C. 25th ult. schr. Rambler, Sheldon, of Providence, R. I. Sailed from Savannah for the former place 19th Dec. 23d, at 10 A. M. lat. 34, 40, long. 75, 30, the vessel was discovered to be on fire, near the foremast, and the crew made every effort to extinguish the fire, but proved ineffectual. Then proceeded, by stopping up the hold with beds, blankets and loose sails, to smother it, but such progress had it made, it was kept under with great difficulty although the deck was kept wet the whole time. Threw over most of her deck load (41 bales of cotton) in order to prepare the boats for launching, expecting every moment to be driven to them; then crowded all sail and stood in for land. At 11 P. M. made Cape Look Out light, weather being moderate; next day at six o'clock P. M. took a pilot off the port and came to anchor. At day light next morning went up to town, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, although it had burnt off the beams underneath, from the hatch to the foremast, and about 50 bales of cotton damaged. The whole loss sustained, is estimated at \$4000.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

The city is about to lose the beautiful promenade of Vauxhall Garden. Mr. Burd, the proprietor of the ground, has contracted for building seven elegant houses on the Walnut street front, and has petitioned the councils to pave that street from Thirteenth to Broad street. He proposes making the side-walk on the square seven feet wider than at present.

The Mayor's Court, in this city, have sentenced Hiram Smith, Maria Smith, Aaron Adams, and John Hyde, for attempting to rescue a blackman from the Sheriff's officers. Hiram Smith and his wife Maria, were each sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and each fined \$50, with costs; Aaron Adams and John Hyde, were sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and each fined \$20 and the costs of prosecution.

Trenton Safe Bank.—It is stated in the National Gazette, that the Safe Bank of Trenton, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, continues to redeem its notes with specie, or other current money, whenever they are presented for payment. They are also received in the other bank at Trenton, in payment of debts and on deposit.

The amount of money due to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for unpaid lands due and unpaid is stated at upwards of one million five hundred thousand dollars. A large portion of this money is due by persons who are well able to pay; or rather who are wealthy.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of Philadelphia, have declared a dividend, of three per cent, on the first and second classes, and two and a half per cent, on the third class of the stock, for the same period.

William Clark, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania.

It is stated in the Report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of the 10th inst. that the quantity of coal on the land of the company is supposed to be equal to a four sided prism of 500 feet on each side, and seven miles in length, the largest body of coal known.

The United States Bank, Tuesday, invested one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, 44 per cent stock, on account of General La Fayette.

The rapid increase of newspapers in the east is worthy of notice. In the state of Maine there are now published twenty-four gazettes where four years ago there were only seven.

The amount of the present appropriation proposed for the continuation of the Cumberland Road is 150,000 dollars.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier mentions the arrival in that city of the Rev. Mr. Hogan and lady, to spend a part of the winter, at No. 74, Church street.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. Peter Benson, Esq. was elected Cashier of the Office of the Bank of the United States, at Cincinnati, Ohio, about to be reorganized.

The quantity of land ceded by the Quapaws, in the treaty entered into between them and the United States Commissioner, in November last, is computed at 2,249,000 acres.

The celebrated Joseph Lancaster is at Cambridge, engaged in teaching his system of education. But from one of his publications, it would appear that he meets with poor success. He complains of want of room, want of friends, and want of scholars—having only 50 instead of 500, which he expected.

The steam-boat North Carolina, from Fayetteville, ran on a "snag" and sunk, 10 miles above Wilmington.

At New-Orleans, since 1815, have been enrolled 125 steam boats, 65 of which are not now in the district, leaving 60 employed in the river trade, the tonnage of which is 10,829 tons.

Twenty-two revolutionary veterans dined together at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on last Christmas day, whose combined ages amounted to one thousand four hundred and ninety years.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser states, that the Louisiana Insurance Company has paid losses during the last six years, to the amount of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and has given dividends for the same period of time, of forty-six dollars and twenty-five cents per share, per annum, on one hundred dollars paid in.

The varicoid has made its appearance in Irish Creek settlement, Northumberland county, (Pa.) in the family of Mr. Taylor, who died with it; and at this time nine in number are confined with it, and we understand some of them are in danger.

An indictment of John P. Van Patten was convicted for the murder of Mr. Schermerhorn, on the 4th of October last, and sentenced to be hung Feb. 26, 1825.

The gentleman who, after having been fifty years united in the bonds of wedlock, is said to have forgot that he was ever married, must have been blessed with a wife of ten thousand!

The present laws of Virginia prohibit the marriage of a man with a former wife's sister, or with a brother's widow. A bill was brought lately in the legislature for the repeal of this restriction. It was rejected—Ayes 37—noes 108.

Utica (N. Y.) has a population of 4562 inhabitants, of which 2461 are males, and 2201 females. In 1823, there were only 3831 inhabitants, making an increase in one year of 877.

It is stated in the Boston Palladium, that the American merchants at Porto Rico disapprove of the conduct of Gen. Porter at Pinaro.

On the 3d inst. the house of Mr. Worthington Gale, in Savannah, was destroyed by fire. A boy was killed, and a gentleman and another boy considerably injured, by the falling of part of the wall of the building.

The Rev. R. C. Maturin, author of "Bermans," "Women," and other works of note, Rector of St. Peter's, Dublin, died on the 30th October last. He was an eccentric man.

A bill for cutting a canal around the Falls of the Ohio, has passed the senate of Kentucky. Much exultation is expressed in the papers in consequence of this event.

So offensive was the conduct of Mr. Anduaga, the late Minister of Spain at Washington, that Mr. Nelson, the American Minister at Madrid, was instructed to make a representation of it to the Spanish government.

Execution.—Jason Treadwell was executed at Montrose, Pa. on the 13th inst. for the murder of Oliver Harper, in May last. He died without making any confession, and to the last moment declared himself innocent of the crime for which he suffered. He maintained the same hardened indifference, which had characterized him during, and subsequent to his trial and conviction.

In Lebanon, Pa. a few days since, while a child of Mr. Albert Gardner, was amusing itself by the fire, at school, in the intersmission, its clothes took fire, and so shockingly was it burnt, that it expired in about four hours.

On Friday week, while Mr. Benjamin Jerome, of New London, (Conn.) aged 77, was walking near the beach, in casual conversation with his son, who was on a visit to his aged parent, he suddenly stopped, and laying his hands on the shoulder of his son, remarked that he was faint, and instantly dropped down and expired.

There has been a neat little volume called the "Grecian Ladies" of New York to the Ap-

prentices' Library in that city. In the year 1822, some ladies of New York caused a Greek cross fifty feet high, to be planted on the heights of Brooklyn, and a golden medal was awarded to any one who would ascertain of what material the Grecian wreath of victory was composed, with which it was intended to surmount the cross. The publications of the various competitors for this honour make up the contents of the present volume—the profits of which are to be appropriated by the ladies to present to the Grecian Senate an Eagle of gold standing on a pedestal of stone taken from Bunker's Hill.

A few days since, Ezekiel Wilson, aged about 15 years, was unfortunately shot at a shooting-match, at Mr. Stone's tavern, in Elizabethtown, Upper Canada. The party were firing along the end of a building; some boys were behind it, from whence they ran, whenever a shot was made, to examine its effect. Being thus situated, and rather impatient that no one fired, this boy popped his head from behind the building, to see what should be the cause; at this moment a person in the act of firing discharged his piece, and the ball entered the lad's head, passing through the brain. This wounded, he remained in an apparent insensible state for about twenty-four hours, and then expired.

Canadian Modesty.—We observe in a Philadelphia paper the following remark of the Montreal Herald on the President's message: "This annual document is always interesting to British subjects, but especially to that portion of them whose lot it is to reside in the more immediate neighbourhood of a country pretending to vie with us in all the civil and military arts."

The United States pretending to vie with Lower Canada! N. H. Journal

The Governor of Florida congratulates the legislature in assembling for the first time at the new seat of government. He states that a treaty has been concluded with the Florida Indians, by which, with the exception of a few tracts, the whole country is surrendered—that they are all concentrated in the peninsula between the Atlantic and the Gulf Stream, by which the safety of travellers is amply insured—that a reform in the judiciary becomes indispensable, and likewise a general revision of the statutes. Preparations are making to lay out a new road between Pensacola and St. Augustine, for which purpose twenty-three thousand dollars have been appropriated by Congress.

A census, under the state authorities, has recently been taken in Georgia, Alabama, and Missouri, which show the following results:

	1824.	1820.
Georgia.	212,000 Whites. 162,600 Blacks.	189,566 Whites. 151,423 Blacks.
Alabama.	374,600	340,989
Missouri.	230,284 67,347 Whites. 13,330 Blacks.	127,901 56,364 Whites. 10,222 Blacks.
	80,677	66,568

Mr. David Morgan was murdered in Peru, (N. Y.) on the 23d ult. while on his return from the iron works. His horses returning home alone, alarmed his family, and search was immediately made. His body was found near the road, shockingly bruised, his skull fractured, and one arm broken. A search was previous, Morgan prosecuted four Irishmen for robbing his orchard, and recovered \$4, at which they were much exasperated, and one of them observed that he (Morgan) had sold his life for \$4. This circumstance led to their apprehension, and they have been lodged in the Plattsburgh jail. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, who, after a long investigation, could not agree. A second jury was summoned, who returned a verdict that David Morgan came to his death by accident.

The Branch Bank of Darien, in Savannah, (Geo.) took fire on the 26th ult. and the bank, with all the money and papers, were destroyed; among them was about \$7,000 in collection notes, about \$130,000 in money belonging to the bank, and about \$5 or \$6,000 in bills of the Hamburg Bank, which were deposited. It is not yet known who was the originator, but I think it must have been through accident. The greatest losers are the owners of the building, Messrs. Holderness & Bevan.

An aged justice of the peace named Gavin Henry, was convicted at a late court of Dauphin county, (Pa.) of forging an order to the amount of eleven dollars. About 70 witnesses were examined in the case and the trial continued from its commencement to the sentence, a period of thirty-one days! The court sentenced the defendant to one week's imprisonment, but the 2d day of his confinement he was pardoned by Gov. Shaler.

Important and latest from Peru.

Gen. Cortez, who came passenger in the schooner Lewis from Alvarado, arrived at this port, giving the following authentic intelligence from Peru: Mr. Santamaria, the Colombian minister resident of Mexico, had received accounts from Calloa, of the 11th of November, brought to Acapulco by the brig Pallas, Captain Henry Hernandez, from Guayaquil, a port in the province of Trujillo. Bolivar's headquarters were at Andagualas, on the road to Cuzco, on the 16th of October, having defeated Canterac on Guano and Rio Pampas. Of 6000 men that composed Canterac's army, 1800 had united and were retreating towards Cuzco, to join the remains of La Serna's forces, who had been defeated in the neighborhood of Charcas by the army of Buenos Ayres. This army had taken possession of the province of Potosi, Cochabamba, Oruro, Puno and Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Bolivar himself writes to Mr. Santamaria, assuring him of the speedy termination of the campaign, as a Chilean army was marching from Arica to join that of Peru and Buenos Ayres. The reinforcements from Carthagen, St. Martha and Puerto Cabello had arrived at Guayaquil, from Panama; whence also had been shipped a million and a half of dollars for the army in Peru. Lima was occupied by the patriots, and Callao was blockaded by sea and land, by the combined land and naval forces, the latter being under the command of commodore Blanco, of the Chilean service.

The Spanish ship Asia and brig of war Achilles had made an attempt to escape from Callao, but being pursued by the Peruvian and Chilean squadrons, returned to port, which so exasperated the commandant of Callao, that he opened a fire on them from the batteries, wishing to force them to a decisive engagement.

MEXICO.—Mexican papers to the 15th ult. and letters from Alvarado to the 16th, have been received. The government, (of which that of the United States is the model,) is fast settling down into something solid and regular. The states are now engaged in forming constitutions, and the federal constitution gives great joy and satisfaction. The death of Iturbide has left them without any thing to fear from foreign or domestic royalty, and no one any longer dreams of injury or trouble from Spain. The yellow fever prevails at Alvarado, and many persons from this country have died—generally while waiting for passports, which, it is said, should be procured from the Mexican Minister in this country. The commercial much complained of, and it is thought defects will not be remedied until the election of an American Minister there. (A bill will be appointed immediately after the presidential election.)

PIRACY.—The following paragraph of the piracy and murder on board the Laura Ann, captain Shaw, we copy from the New Haven Journal—they are John George Brown, the only survivor. "The pirates, after having robbed the vessel of every thing they could carry off, threw overboard the greater part of the cargo, consisting of jerked beef, &c. The called captain Shaw out of the cabin, they had confined him, and without delay, hung him—next the first mate, Mr. Caswell, and after him, the other seamen, having first lacerated their cruel manner by their swords, viz. Lemay, Isaac Willis, Newman T. M. son, Pierce, and Speck, and then Brown. Brown had concealed himself in the hold, and though they made diligent search for him, they failed in their object, set fire to the vessel, and left her. Brown remained lurking place until driven from it by the when he committed himself to the amidst numerous sharks, less ferocious than those who had just devoured his companions. He reached the shore unmolested, and his arrival in the Havana, went on board the schr. Porpoise, in which he arrived at New-York."

Captain Ridgway, from St. Thomas, (U. S.) informs, that about three weeks since, a desperate gang of thieves, numbering fifteen or twenty in number, had been arrested, and would be tried after a few days. Among them were some old offenders. It appears to have been their intention to apply themselves with goods and money to the stores and iron chests in that place, to take possession of two or three of the vessels in the harbour to carry off their booty. Two vessels had already been selected for this purpose, viz. the new schooner John Hamilton, and brig Morris, Williams, of Baltimore. The number of the vessel, on pretext of waiting passengers, actually shipped on board with a view to steal the cargo, and immediately after sailing. They had a small sloop belonging to one of the leaders, which was to take out men and arms to effect their object. The same sloop was afterwards captured, with five of her crew, by a Danish sloop of war. Captain R. adds, that too much praise cannot be bestowed on Gov. Scholton, of St. Thomas, to whose vigilance the public are indebted for the timely arrest of those outcasts of society.

SUPPOSED PIRACY.—The ship Louisiana from Providence for New Orleans, put into Savannah on the 11th inst. In company with two briggs off the Hole in the Wall, fell in with a suspicious looking schooner, which fired several guns in order to bring the ship and briggs to. On consultation and in conjunction with the captains of the briggs, the captain of the Louisiana, gave battle to the schooner, and in a few minutes she struck her flag. A boat was then despatched by captain Bowen of the brig Florida, and two men from the schooner brought on board, where they were detained for some time, and then suffered to depart. The weather being calm this day, a black looking sloop was seen, with a launch full of men, leaving the shore and going on board the schooner, when a breeze sprung up, and the captain of the Louisiana bore off for Savannah. The suspicious schooner had on her stern "Fame of Philad." and the captain, when taken, called himself Jack Silbert of Philadelphia, 15 days out of Alvarado. The Fame, when she left this port, had two guns, and when this affair happened, there were four on board of her. These circumstances produce a strong suspicion that the Fame had been captured by the pirates, and that the individual who assumed the name of captain Silbert, was one of the piratical gang. The Fame was cleared out from this port for Alvarado, December 16, by J. Reyley & Co.

MUTINY.—By the brig Monroe, from St. Thomas, we have received the following extract of a letter from St. Johns, Porto Rico, dated Dec. 29, 1824: "The brig Lancaster, Donaldson, on her passage from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, had a mutiny on board, during which, the captain was seized by the throat, and would have been murdered had it not been for the timely assistance of the mate. After a struggle for some time, the master, mate and passengers secured the ringleaders, one of whom had a musket, and had cut throats. Kelly (one of the gang) after being in prison, confessed that he might thank God, he was under arrest, for if he had his liberty only for one half hour longer, he would have murdered both the captain and mate, have the passengers overboard, released his shipmates and assumed the command of the brig. No doubt this was the plan. Four of the mutineers are in the fort at St. Johns, U. S. The first United States' vessel will take them home. Messrs. Barnes, Jurval, and Lines, passengers, got out the boat and went on board the Sea Horse and obtained three men. Next day the brig arrived at St. Johns. The master and mate were much hurt in the struggle."

CONGRESS.—In the senate, on Tuesday, the bill for the security of the public money in the hands of clerks of courts, attorneys and marshals, was ordered to a third reading.—Mr. Johnson presented a memorial for a canal from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi river.

In the house of representatives, Mr. McLane reported bills making appropriations for the support of the army and navy for the present year.

A resolution



THE OMO

RECEIPT FOR A POEM.

How pleasing 'tis, the poet sings,
To soar upon the wings of song,
Of ecstasy. If you're inclined
To taste this banquet of the mind,
The few short rules I here provide,
May help you in your airy ride:
First, with a virgin quill go quill,
The margin of your paper fly bowers,
With rhyming phrases, shady bowers,
Pearly dew, and falling showers,
Whispering rills, and bubbling fountains,
Pine-clad hills, and cloud-capped mountains,
Adown whose side the torrents roar,
And then the Muse's aid implore.

Come, gentle Muse, my soul inspire;
Some portion of thy strain impart,
Which, flowing from great Byron's lyre,
With glowing rapture fills the heart!
If courted thus, the gentle Muse,
Her favours sure will not refuse,
To one who so "divinely sues."
By her inspired, you not may rove,
Thro' some dark wood or shady grove,
Or seated on the cold wet ground,
While all is hush, and not a sound
Woos "echo in her airy round."
You thus describe the scene:

"Each fluttering breeze its pinions folds,
And drowsy silence hovers
Her undisputed reign,
Saves when the mournful whippoorwill,
Wakes echo on the neighbouring hill,
With oft-repeated strain.

Now, 'bursting thro' a parting cloud,'
Dian's white couriers, prancing proud,
Their glorious queen display,
Pouring around her silver light,
With mellow lustre, scarce less bright,
Than that of the god of day.

And now a proper time 'twill be
To introduce your "cher am!"
Some female friend, no matter who;
But if her name be Peg or Sue,
She must be christened o'er again,
Rosina, Rose, or Rosaline;
Her eyes to diamonds then compare—
Her lips to coral—stoutly swear,
Like Cupid's own her Grecian nose is—
Her cheeks like blushing damask roses—
Her teeth—but needless 'tis to trace
The portraiture of every face
Which poets have extol'd in rhyme,
From Homer to the present time.

When all these pretty things are said,
The next thing, you must kill her dead,
And when beneath the turf she's laid,
A cypress plant, whose mournful shade
Will mark the spot, if you please,
A score or two of willow trees.
As mourners, you may range around,
Whose weeping branches wet the ground;
Then to the list'ning moon complain,
In something like the following strain:

"Now all my blissful days are fled;
My every earthly joy is laid
Where Rosina's ashes rest!
No comfort can the world bestow—
Nor friendship's hand can soothe my woe,
Or ease my tortured breast."

COMMUNICATION.
Messrs. Johnson & Alexander—By inserting
the following question, you will oblige your friend

J. L.
What number is that which, if you multiply
it by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10,
the product, when added together, will be ex-
actly the multiplicand?

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
Messrs. Editors—A wish having been put
forth on your journal of the 24th December
last, that some gentleman might please to
explain what quotient arises by dividing 0 by
0; and no sufficient explanation having since
appeared, I take the liberty of submitting the
following:

To give this subject a full solution, it will be
necessary, first, to show some explanatory
properties; after which, we will proceed to
the matter proposed.

Let a = any given quantity at pleasure;
then $a - 0 = a$, $2a - 2a = 0$, $3a - 3a = 0$,
&c. Also, $x - x = 0$, and $v - v = 0$, what-
ever may be the respective value of x and v .

And $a - a = a - a$, which is evident-
ly 0; hence $0 \times a = 0$. The same appears
from $x - x = a - a$, which is like-
wise 0.

And $a - a \times 2a - 2a = 2a - 4a + 2a$,
which is manifestly 0; hence $0 \times 0 = 0$.
The same appears from $a - a \times x - x = a - 2ax + x^2$,
which is 0 .

And $a - a = (1 - 1) \times a$, which is evi-
dently 0; hence $0 = 0$. The same ap-
pears from $a - a = (x - x) \times a$. This
property is easily understood by barely con-
sidering that the quantity a is not contained
in the numerator 0, any number of times, nor
necessarily be a time, whence the quotient must
necessarily be 0.

And $a - a = (1 + 1 + 1 + \dots) \times a$,
to infinity; hence $0 = \infty$. The same
appears from
 $2a - 2a = a \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots \right)$ to infinity;
and $x - x = a \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + \dots \right)$ to in-
finity; whose respective sums are manifestly
infinity.

This last property is easily understood thus,
let $\frac{a}{x}$ represent a fraction, of which let the
denominator x be conceived to diminish gra-
dually, while the numerator a remains con-
stant. It is plain, that the smaller x gets, the
greater is the quotient; and when x gets ex-
tremely small, the quotient gets extremely
great; whence it is manifest, that when x be-
comes infinitely small, the quotient must be
infinitely great, that is, in other words, when
 $x = 0$, the quotient = infinity.

Of these properties there are too plain for any
algebraist to be unacquainted with them. But
MIND WHAT FOLLOWS:

$a - a = 0$; hence $\frac{0}{0} = 1$.
 $a - a = 2a - 2a$; hence $\frac{0}{0} = 2$.
 $a - a = 3a - 3a$; hence $\frac{0}{0} = 3$,
&c.
Also, $2a - 2a = a - a$; hence $\frac{0}{0} = \frac{1}{2}$.
 $3a - 3a = a - a$; hence $\frac{0}{0} = \frac{1}{3}$.
 $4a - 4a = a - a$; hence $\frac{0}{0} = \frac{1}{4}$,
&c.

Hence, then, it appears that 0 divided by
0 produces any thing you please, from the
lowest fraction you can conceive, to the high-
est number that can be reached, and under
all its various forms, it is but 0 all the
while! It is not surprising, then, that Bonny-
castle and Euler assert with confidence, that
0 divided by 0 produces "any finite quan-
tity," for it produces not only some finite
quantity, but all finite quantities whatever.
Strangely prohibed indeed!

Let us put it into a general shape, thus:
 $x - x = 0$; that is, $\frac{0}{x} = 0$.
Here, by expounding x and x respectively,
by various values, you find $\frac{0}{x} =$ every thing
you can imagine. For instance,
If $x = 1$, and $x = 1$, then $\frac{0}{1} = 1$.
If $x = 2$, and $x = 2$, then $\frac{0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$.
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If $x = 193$, and $x = 193$, then $\frac{0}{193} = \frac{1}{193}$.
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